BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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"	6 months	60 00
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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865 NO. 95

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.—The latest intelligence from the front locates Sherman at Lynch's Creek, twenty-two miles from Cheraw. He is supposed to be striking for the coast. As late as the 26th no Yankees were advancing in this direction from Wilmington. Other intelligence contraband, but of an encouraging character.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.—A gentleman just in from Lumberton reports that a courier arrived there last night from Cheraw with intelligence that a portion of Sherman's army had been met near Cheraw, and defeated, and that Sherman was retreating in the direction of Charleston. This is not official.

[After this we suppose that Miss Sally Dilliard, or some other "reliable man," will come along. The fact that Sherman's eighty thousand veterans are beaten, and in that quarter, is funny. But we suppose it is in keeping with the system of lying and imposition that has been practiced on us.—ED PROGRESS.]

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—Northern papers of Saturday received.

Capt. Beall, a Confederate guerrilla, was hung on Governor's Island Friday afternoon. His last words were—"I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country."

An official telegram relative to the capture of Wilmington claims that seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns were taken. Citizens state that the rebels burned one thousand bales cotton and fifteen thousand barrels rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city. Terry followed Hoke northward.

There was intense excitement at Knoxville on the 22d, owing to a report that Longstreet's command was moving on that place.

A special Washington telegram to the "Daily News" asserts that the visit of Singleton and Hughes is of strictly a private nature, and bears no political significance whatever.

Canby will move from Pensacola to co-operate with Thomas.

Recruiting is very active in Ohio.

In discussing the fortification bill Friday Reverdy Johnson stated that if the war lasted two years longer, it was by no means certain that we should not have a foreign war. Advices from France, he said, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy if the rebellion is not quelled within a reasonable period.

Gold unchanged.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—In the House to-day the exemption bill was referred to a committee of conference. The Senate bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshals except within the limits of the armies, was amended and passed. The Senate bill requiring surgeons to perform military service in the Reserve forces passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of war to negotiate with the governments of the several States for the employment of slave labor in the armies to work upon fortifications, &c., passed—yeas 45, nays 39.

The Senate passed bill to continue in force till July, 1866, an act to increase the compensation of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Confederate State army. The House bill to levy an additional tax for 1865 was reported back from the Committee of Finance with numerous amendments. A minority report has been submitted.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 1.—Three brigades of cavalry are reported moving on Staunton this forenoon.

General Singleton arrived here last night and took lodgings at Spottswood's Hotel.

SOUTHERN PAPERS BY EXPRESS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Southern Express, Mr. Bryan, for Augusta papers of the 17th, 18th and 19th, and Mobile papers of the 8th and 10th.

There were eight or ten fires in Augusta on the 17th and over two thousand bales of cotton were burned.

THE CAPE COD YANKEE.—A young man visiting Boston introduced himself as follows:

My name is Ichabod Erastus Pickerel, I used to keep a grocery store deown Cape Cod. Patience Doolittle, she kept a notion store right over opposite. One day, Patience come into my store arter a pitcher of lasses, for home consumption, (ye see, I had a kind of a sneaking notion arter Patience for some time,) so, ses I Patience, how would you like to be made Mrs. Pickerel? Upon that, she kerflounced herself rite down on a bag of salt in a sort of kniption fit. I seased the pitcher, forgetting what was in it, and soused the molasses all over her, and there she sat looking like Mount Vesuvious with the lava running deown its sides; ye se, she was kivered with love, transport and molasses.—She was a master larger gal, of her bigness, she weighed three hundred overdupoise, and a *breakfast over*. She could throw enermost any feller in our neighborhood, at *Indian hugs*. Arter awhile, she kum tu, and I imprinted a kiss on her bussers, that is, as near as I could for the molasses, and twan't more than a spell and a half, before *we caught a couple of little Pickrels*. The whooping cough collered one of them, and *snaked him right eout of town*. The other one had a fight with the measels, and got licked. Mrs. Pickrel took to having the typhus fever for a living, and twan't more than a half a spell before she bursted up, and left me a disconsolate widerer. If you know of any putty gals that is in the market, just tell them that I am thar myself.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—If you feel yourself constitutionally a coward, and desire to be a "hospital rat" rather than go to "the front," the following programme will generally accomplish your purpose: Two or three days before you are to be examined by the physicians, take to your bed, and complain that your heart is all of a flutter. Be careful to eat but little—very little—except when you can take it on the sly.—About half an hour before the physicians are to come round, get out of bed, and if you have stairs in the hospital (two flights are better than one,) run up and down them ten or twelve times, as hard as you can rip it. If there are no stairs take a race round the hospital building for ten minutes. The exercise, added to the fear that you *may* be sent to your command, will create such a fluttering of your heart that the examining physician will almost invariably pronounce that you have heart disease, and keep you in as a rat. After this, if you have an opportunity to make a war speech or two, you may find it advantageous to do so.

If, at any time, you desire to be sent to a hospital, (on the eve of a battle for instance,) or to shirk duty for the day, just put a little salt on your tongue and a chew of moist tobacco under your arm. The surgeon will pronounce that you have fever, and forthwith issue the necessary certificate.

We have several other receipts adopted to the wants of cowards and skulkers, but we cannot afford to furnish them gratis. On the receipt of a liberal fee directions will be given according to circumstances.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS.—A great many foolish questions are asked from mere thoughtlessness. For instance a customer comes to the counter, lays down his shinplaster and asks for a paper. By the time you can hand it to him he enquires "what's the news?" He then goes to the Post-office and enquires for letters and papers, and is informed that the mail has not arrived. Ah, indeed!—why didn't it come?—anything the matter?" These are only a few of the many foolish questions that are daily asked. The editor has trouble enough to collect the news and put it in his columns to be read, without having to retail it verbally to "all enquiring friends;" and of course the Postmaster and his clerks know nothing more about the causes of the detention of the mails than the enquirer himself.

HOME GUARDS.—We learn that the Home Guards of this county have all been discharged for the present. Those of the 1st class are to assemble again to-morrow, (Friday,) at Camp Mangum, with those from other counties, for the purpose of being organized. We learn that this county has turned out about one hundred of the 1st class. The county of Warren sends up eight or ten; Granville 25 or 30, and so on.—We believe that but few counties have yet responded.

ANOTHER STEAMER DESTROYED.—The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of February 28th, says:

The Confederate States steamer Chickamauga was destroyed by her crew, at Gray's Point, near Indian Wells, on Saturday last. It being impossible to get her up the river, the gallant tars who had so often guided her over the stormy deep, gave her a prey to the flames, and left her a complete wreck.

Corn is selling in Southwestern Georgia at from ten to fifteen dollars.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Harget Street. March 2-d6t

FOR RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMILY Residence, with five (5) rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition, and conveniently situated in this City.

Apply to G. C. TAYLOR.
March 1-tf Field & Fireside office.

LIEUT. COLONEL, 1ST. REGT. GUARD HOME Defence, 2nd Class—CAPT. J. Q. DeCARTERET, will be supported for Lieut. Colonel of the above Regiment by MANY VOTERS.
March 1-tf

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUtant G J BANKS as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization. MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 1-3t*

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned. R H HOOPER,
Feb 28-dlwwlt Maj. and Chief Q. M.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.
P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT IN OLDEN TIMES.—A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* groups some very interesting facts in reference to the subject of military punishments, as practiced in former times, showing the barbarous severity employed by the nations of antiquity in the enforcement of discipline and the maintenance of a high soldierly spirit in their military organizations. The discipline of the ancient Asiatic nation is shown to be cruel to the last degree, the slightest offence of the soldier being punished by torments, which, in this day, are scarcely visited upon the extremest offenders.

In the Roman army, before the time of Cæsar, military punishment was also very severe, but was still merciful as compared with that of cotemporary nations. Scourging among the Romans was the commonest punishment, but Roman scourging was much less severe than the Austrian or Russian. The higher officers had power to whip with rods, the centurians with vine sticks. If a soldier caught and held a centurian's vine he was degraded or cashiered; if he broke it, he was put to death. The Roman allies were whipped with birches, as refractory schoolboys used to be chastised.

Disobedience of orders involved the penalty of death at the will of the general, and desertion was punished first by whipping and subsequently by sale into low grades of slavery. It was very common also to feed the troops who behaved badly in any way with barley instead of wheat. Corps which ran away under peculiar circumstances, were made to lie without the camp, without shelter of any kind, until they recovered their reputation; and one instance is recorded where a body of troops, who had proved delinquent, were made to swear that they would never henceforth take food or drink unless in a standing position, except when obliged by sickness to do so.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

☞Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a his office for our use.

☞Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the rogress office.

☞Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Conscript Office.
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdqrs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 9.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respect to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject subjugation is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a shorter admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 22-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the Eastern Ward of the City of Raleigh. The House is a cottage dwelling with two rooms, with kitchen and smoke-house attached. There is also a good garden.

For further prticulars apply at the *Southern Field and Fireside Office.* Feb 22-tf

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.
Feb 16-tf Apply to C M PARRISH.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY R. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $30 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWER,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

$200 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY THE 26TH INstant, either taken from my room or lost between Gales' printing office and the Masonic Hall, a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, containing nine small diamonds in a cluster, with an unusually large sized pin. When last seen it was in a small black case. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Passport Office, and no questions asked. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the Pin will be entitled to the reward.
Feb 22-tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Black Feb 2-tf

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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	31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER HALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 19, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon R G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D ROGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

DR. E. P ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 20-tf Raleigh N. C.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 66 feet, cottage style, 9 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are the only terms for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper will please give the present office, county and State to which it is to be sent, in particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements for leaves, of eight lines or solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Can rulers and generals who have failed to discipline white men and render them efficient, make soldiers of negroes? Can the slaves of the South take arms and accomplish that which the free white men of these Confederate States have failed to accomplish? We have a plenty of white men, and have had all the time, had we only had a head and machinery that could have rendered them available and efficient.—Where are the four hundred thousand men on the muster rolls? Where are the hundreds of thousands in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana that have never been in the army?—All these States have representatives at Richmond, but they have put but few men in the field since the passage of the conscript act. It is only in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina that conscription has been thoroughly enforced.

And the negroes are not to be forced, but to be asked to volunteer, through their masters.—If the secessionists have refused the service they owed the government and which they voluntarily pledged it before the war commenced, and have resorted to every possible subterfuge to keep from paying their share of the expenses of the struggle, they will not bring forward their negroes: and this call to patriotism failing, we suppose conscription will be resorted to, possibly with a conditional promise of freedom and a homestead, among us, when the war is over.—But with freedom and a homestead as a reward for gallantry on the field, would not the negro want to vote? and this point yielded, would it not bring about that very political equality we went to war to prevent? The fact is, the subject of arming the negroes won't bear discussion—the more we look at it the worse it appears, and when the government begins the work of putting slaves in the field with arms in their hands, we fear our subjugation is about accomplished.

The government will not allow us to have the official reports of affairs in the direction of Columbia and Wilmington, but rumor with her thousand tongues is busy, and if the half she says be true, there is most fearful demoralization and desertion, both east and west; and we take it that if the authorities cannot so infuse and discipline white men, as to render them efficient and reliable—men too that they have already in the field—they will do no better with negroes. It is not more men but a proper use of those we have that is required, and unless there is instant and marked improvement in the administration and management of affairs, and a radical change of policy towards soldiers and people, millions of men could not prevent the impending crash.

We will continue to hope for the best, but at present we fear the future promises sufferings and hardships to which we have hitherto been strangers.

When the Virginia Legislature and the Confederate States Congress shall have completed their work of folly, and the enrollment of slaves shall commence for the army, the woods and swamps of the South will be at once filled with desperate negroes, and the condition of our people, bad enough at best, will be ten-fold worse. Many of the slaves are already running away in anticipation of the conscription, and others will follow as soon as a call is made for them to go to the camps. We noticed, some days ago, that about one hundred between the ages of 18 and 50 had left the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, week before last, and it is admitted that the fear of being forced in the army was the cause of their leaving. When arms are put in the hands of the negroes we may know that the end is nigh.

How does Gov. Vance stand on the negro question? Does he stand by his message of last November, or has he "trimmed" and veered around to the Administration side that our only salvation is in the negro? We know that Mr. Graham looks on the arming of the slaveless a "fatal policy"—will the Governor stand by Mr. Graham, or will he go with Mr. Davis? Why is he silent on this subject?

What will be the effect of the passage of the negro bill through Congress, upon the members from this State? We have heard that some of them have expressed a determination to leave their seats and return home whenever such a bill should pass.

It is said Gen. Hood is to be given an important command in Texas.

WAR NEWS.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBIA.

The Columbia Enquirer has been [illegible] publication:

Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to move other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the government were there, one half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Bell, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers—the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia—a few miles above the city. During this movement Gen. Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down in the direction of Charleston.

Beauregard is managing the situation with masterly deliberation.

THE EVACUATION OF WILMINGTON

Col. Jas. Sinclair, who has been for some months past Editor of the Wilmington North Carolinian, passed through this place on Friday on his way to join his family at Lumberton. He left Wilmington on the last locomotive, on Wednesday morning, the evacuation being then complete and the Yankees expected immediately. He left the presses, type, &c., behind, and brought us a copy of the last issue of the Carolinian, that of Tuesday.

Col. Sinclair speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Hoke's Division, which repulsed three assaults of the enemy on Monday, and of Col. Hedrick and his command, who fought the enemy on the causway opposite the town.

He says that there was an awful scene in the burning of several steamers, Cassidey's Shipyard, the oil works, &c. &c., to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. And he gives a pitable account of the suffering for food of the thousands of Yankee prisoners who had been brought to Wilmington for exchange, but the Yankee commander refusing to receive them, they were necessarily marched off northwardly. There was not a sufficient supply of food on hand, either for them or for our troops.

THOMAS' ARMY.

An Augusta paper of the 18th says:

Thomas' headquarters according to letter writers, are still at Eastport, on the Tennessee river. Here he is getting a large amount of supplies and a considerable force. No threatening movement had been made according to last news received.

The same paper has the following:

The Columbus Enquirer has news which leads us to believe that the Yankees are moving a considerable force into the interior of Alabama, by way of West Florida, to co-operate in Thomas' threatened advance from the North. The Montgomery papers have reports of large numbers of Yankee troops concentrating at or near Pensacola, and we have information of transports heavily laden with Yankee troops passing down the Mississippi river for the last two or three weeks. It is not at all improbable that these troops were going to the Florida coast to undertake the movement said to be making from Pensacola.

WAR MEETING IN MOBILE.

The following dispatch, which did not reach us "according to act of Congress," &c., is taken from an Augusta paper:

Mobile, Feb. 14.—One of the largest meetings ever assembled in Mobile was held at the Theatre last night, which was presided over by Hon. Judge Forsyth.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring our unalterable purpose to sustain the civil and military authorities to achieve independence—that our battlecry henceforth should be "Victory or Death"—that there is no middle ground between cowardly and patriotism—that we still have an abiding confidence in our ability to achieve our independence—that the Government should immediately place one hundred thousand negroes in the field—that reconstruction is no longer an open question.

That at this time an order reinstating Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee, will effect more to restore confidence, and increase the army, and assure the successful defence of this Department, than any other order that could issue from the War Department—urging better discipline in the army, and thanking for its heroic conduct, and pledging all for liberty, which with the Divine assistance, is assured.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and speeches were delivered by Judge Tucker of Missouri, Judge Phelan of Mississippi, and Judge Jones and Col. Langdon of Mobile.

FROM LOUISIANA.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing from Clinton, Louisiana, gives the annexed news:

Kirby Smith's troops continue to pass down the river. The number thus far is estimated to be about [illegible] thousand. Mobile is thought still to be safe.

A large military camp has been established a few miles above New Orleans at Bennet Lane.

Red river is being obstructed and fortifications erected along its banks.

Price is resting and recruiting his army a few miles from Shreveport.

It is thought that another expedition to Western Louisiana will not soon be made by the enemy.

A large number of vessels are clearing from New Orleans for Matamoras. The principal trade of the city is with that port. It is stated many old New Orleans merchants are going to reside there.

The Legislature of Louisiana is in session at Shreveport. Exciting times are expected

TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Appeal, writing from Grenada, Miss., says:

Affairs on the border are in a terrible condition, the country being filled with jayhawkers and robbers, composed principally of deserters, whose deeds rival the famous days of Dick Turpin, and such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that travel is almost completely broken up in some portions of the country. Coupled with this, there are a large number of soldiers returning to their homes on furlough, who are vowing vengeance on the speculators in the Northern counties who have refused to take Confederate money for corn and other necessaries of life from their families, and unless something is speedily done by those in authority we may look for a desperate state of affairs here during the present month.

FROM UPPER GEORGIA.

The telegraph line between Atlanta and West Point is nearly finished.

All North Georgia is filled with predatory bands of tories and deserters.

It is rumored that the enemy have reinforced Dalton with two brigades. A movement on Rome is expected.

There are now only nine miles of track to lay to complete the West Point road to Atlanta, three miles this side of East Point, and six miles between there and Atlanta.

Dalton is the only fortified post now occupied by the enemy.

Capt. Gatewood and his command are affording the inhabitants of North Georgia all the protection in their power. They are doing good service.

Mail matter will be carried weekly between Marietta and Cartersville. Persons sending a mail to Cartersville, will direct their letters to Marietta, and mark on them "Bartow County." The mail route from Marietta to Dallas, Paulding County, Georgia, has been established.

Gen. B. J. Hill has been authorized to raise a brigade of mounted men in North Alabama, and that he will make his headquarters alternately at Rome, Ga., and Gadsden, Ala. Gen. Beauregard has authorized Gen. Hill to proclaim an amnesty and pardon to all the men improperly absent from their commands, who may join his brigade.

JOMINI AND HIS CAREER.

Major General Halleck has recently published the first English translation of Jomini's Life of Napoleon, the most throughly military record of the career of the Emperor ever written. Gen. Anthony Henry Jomini was born in the small village of Payenne, Switzerland, on the 6th of March, 1779, and died during the last year at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His family was of Italian origin, but had for several centuries resided in the Canton of Vaud. He received such an education as the schools of Switzerland could afford, and, having an ambition for a military career, he entered at an early age the school of the Prince Wertemburg at Montbellard. He afterwards went to Paris, where he was for a time engaged in commercial pursuits, still devoted to military pursuits; at one time on the staff of Keller, and afterwards in the office of the Secretary of War. In 1805 he received an appointment on the staff of Marshal Ney, with whom he passed through the campaigns of Ulm, Jena, Elyau and Spain, and was promoted to the rank of chief of staff for services in the field.

In these campaigns he acquired a brilliant reputation as a staff officer and a strategist, but his success made him enemies, among whom was Berthier, the Major General and chief of staff of the Imperial army. After the capitulation of Dupont, at Baylon, in 1808, Napoleon determined to direct in person the military operations in Spain, and Jomini was assigned to duty on the staff of Berthier; but rather than serve under one who had always been his enemy, he tendered his resignation, intending to enter the service of the Emperor of Russia. But Napoleon refused to allow him to leave the service, and placed him on special duty in Paris, to enable him to write the history of the campaigns in Italy. When the war of 1812 between France and Russia broke out, Jomini not wishing to fight against the Emperor Alexander, who had offered him a high position in the Russian army, asked the pacific position of Governor of a Province, and was assigned to the Governorship of Wilna. He was afterwards sent to replace Gen. Barbanegre in the government of Smolensk, and rendered most valuable assistance to Napoleon in the retreat from Moscow, especially in the passage of the Baresina, at which place he was ordered to select, in conjunction with Gen. Eblo, the points for placing the bridges.

He suffered terribly in his retreat, and several times nearly perished. Jomini and Gen. Negre, of the artillery, were the only officers who received the honor of being called to Paris to assist the Emperor in the organization of a new army. He obeyed, but after his arrival in Paris was for three months unable to leave his bed.

He rejoined the army on the day of the battle of Lutzen, and was appointed by Napoleon chief of Ney's staff. He soon distinguished himself, and was recommended by Ney for promotion to the grade of General of division, but Berthier interfered, and instead of rewarding his services, charged him with incapacity, and ordered him under arrest. This was more than Jomini could bear; he left the French army, repaired to the headquarters of the Emperor of Russia and was received into his service. His conduct, after joining the Allies, was every way honorable, and he refused to answer questions put by the King of Prussia concerning the number and position of the French troops. Napoleon, in his memoirs dedicated at St. Helena, has cleared Jomini from the accusation that he conveyed to the Allies the plans of the Emperor, and has given the only excuse there is for his desertion of the French—that he had great injustice to complain of, and as he was not a Frenchman he had no love of country to restrain him.

During the campaign of 1813, Jomini rendered valuable service to the Allies, and when their armies reached the Rhine, advised against the invasion of France. When the Allied Powers entered France, Jomini, on his urgent solicitations, was permitted to return to Switzerland, and, through the influence of Russia aided in saving it from the intended conquest and subjugation by Austria.

When the Allies again entered Paris, in 1815, Jomini accompanied the Emperor Alexander, and so warmly—though ineffectually—opposed the execution of Marshal Ney, that it was proposed to strike his name from the list of Russian Generals. After the peace he had accompanied the Emperor to Russia, and was promoted to the rank of General in Chief—a rank next to marshal, which none can hold who has not gained a battle. He successively received the grand cross of St. Anna, St. Waldimir and St. Alexander; assisted the Emperor at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818, and at the Congress of Verona, in 1824; was made President of a committee for organizing the Military Academy; and was afterwards charged with preparing plans for fortifying and defending the frontiers of the empire.

On the accession of Nicholas to the throne, he was appointed Aid-de-camp General, and charged with directing the military education of the Imperial heir.

Gen. Jomini's first published work is his "Treatise on Grand Military Opperations," which appeared in 1804, and is considered the most important of his works. In 1811 he began the publication of his "Critical and Military History of the Revolution," which was not completed until 1824. It is strictly a scientific work, in fifteen volumes, with four atlases. In 1827 he published anonymously the "Life of Napoleon," which Gen. Halleck has translated. The work is written as though it was Napoleon himself speaking, and the author represents him as carried in the Elysian Fields, and relating to the assembled heroes—Alexander, Cæsar, Frederick, and the lesser lights—the story of his wonderful career. It is said that Jomini originally intended to make it a more complete history of the wars of the Empire as a continuation of the history of the revolution.

Gen. Halleck tells a curious story, which shows Jomini's remarkable knowledge of military strategy, or what the French call strategic intuition.

Having been summoned to the imperial headquarters at Mayence, at the beginning of the campaign of Jena, Napoleon said to him:

"I am delighted that the first book which demonstrates the true principles of war has appeared in my reign. No work like yours is taught in our military schools. We are going to fight Prussians, I have called you near me because you have written on the campaigns of Frederick the Great, because you know his army, and have studied the theatre of the war."

Jomini asked for four days to get his horse and equipage from the headquarters of Marshal Ney, and added that he would join his Majesty at Bamburg.

"Why at Bamberg?" said the Emperor. "Who told you that I am going to Bamberg?"

"The map of Germany, sire,"

"There are a hundred roads on that map," said Napoleon.

"Yes, sire; but it is probable that your Majesty will make against the left of the Prussians the same manœuvre which was made at Donawerth against the right of Mac, and by St. Bernard against the right of Melas."

"Very well," said Napoleon. "Go to Bamberg, but don't say a word about it; no one should know that I am going to Bamberg."

STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

The following, revived by the "Countryman," we take pleasure in transferring to our columns. It is a chaste, beautiful and just tribute to the genius and intellect of one of Georgia's noblest sons, who, "take him for all in all," has scarcely his peer in the South:

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of the 7th inst., gives the following vivid and graphic sketch of Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia's gifted and eloquent representative in Congress. All who have heard him, and been electrified by the power of his eloquence, will recognise the truthfulness of the picture. The writer says:

It had been rumored throughout the city—told in the drawing rooms of the hotels, in the private parlors, and in the public saloons, that 'Stephens, of Georgia,' was to speak on Tuesday of the present week, on the all absorbing topic of slavery. At an early hour, the gallaries were filled to overflowing with the families of our distinguished statesmen, members of the foreign legations, dashing belles, with a sprinkling here and there of our best residents.

As we passed through the lobby, we were struck with the deep and reverential silence that pervaded the house. Where was the power that subdued the stormy confusion of this (always) riotous assembly? That vast crowd of listening faces was turned towards a shrunken and attenuated figure, the shoulders contracted and drawn in, the face dead, and the color of ashes. There was something grand in the mere spectacle of the shadowy figure, binding up the very breath of the house, in a hush so silent, that the unsheathing of a stiletto might have been heard amid its stillness.

When we entered the speaker was pouring out a continuous, unintermited volume of thought and language to prove the sovereignty of the people in the territories. He went on and on, with unwearied rapidily, arguing, defining, repeating intricate facts, laying down subtle distinctions, prostrating an objection here—seizing upon a fallacy there; now retracing his steps, and restating, in some original points of view, his general propositions—then flying off again to the outskirts of the question, and during his desultory blows with merciless reiteration, wherever an inch of ground remained to be cleared; and during the whole of this, though his face exhibited signs of great exhaustion, the god-like mind did not flag for a single instant, nor even pause for a topic, an idea, or expression.

This velocity, creation, arrangement, and delivery astonished us; and what added to our wonder, was that it appeared to be achieved without an effort. Mass after mass of information was thrown off, in phraseology eloquent and appropriate, while the speaker seemed the mere organ of some hidden power, that saved him the cost of his laborious exertion, apparently studious to impress upon others his own reliance upon the force of what seemed to come unsought.

Before concluding, his whole manner changed. His tones grew solemn in their deep, generous swell, as he reviewed his political life. He spoke of the measures he had aided to pass, of his part in the compromise of 1850. Then in a strain of matchless eloquence, he proclaimed his fidelity to the union of these States.

He soared above the common places of public speaking; he rose above the mere politician, and declared his faithfulness to the principles on which our union is framed; his fealty to the institutions which distribute the nutility, while they secure the unity of the whole.

As he proceeded, his unearthly face seemed to brighten into fuller and ghastlier meaning; his eye shone like a sudden pit of fire suddenly disclosed, his attenuated form seemed to dilate to his dilating soul; his voice seemed exalted to a trumpet tone; the word orator (like a transparency fluttering in the breeze) flamed around his every look and gesture, and word, and movement. The speaker's hammer descended in the midst of this impassioned burst, leaving an impression upon the tingling ears of his audience, which many will carry to their graves. This speech is considered a master piece, pure, lofty and dignified, and impassioned, leaving an impression on the public mind of the patriotic motives, and lofty objects of the speaker.

The marked disproportion between the personnel, and the splendid intellect of Mr. Stephens is most striking. If Rembrandt were living in our times, he should paint the physique of this remarkable man. His emaciated face would afford an appropriate subject to the shadowy pencil of that great artist. There should be no gradual melting of colors into each other; there should be no nice variety of hue; no sky, no flowers, no drapery, no marble; but a dark-eyed and spectral figure should stand upon the canvass, with the greater proportions of his form in opacity, and shadow, with a strong line of light breaking through a monastic window, upon a few locks scattered upon a small and irregular shaped head. The pallor of the grave should sit upon his face, which though destitute of all symmetry, or proportion, yet derives from the mind within, an expression of ghostly power.

We may, in a future article, allude to the effort of Winter Davis, of Maryland, who followed the gentleman from Georgia. E. J. W.

WAR MEETING AT HOSPITAL NO. 8.

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following proceedings of a meeting held at the Peace Institute Hospital on the evening of the 22nd:

According to previous notice, a meeting of the soldiers was held at General Hospital No. 8 on Wednesday evening the 22nd, and on motion of Surgeon W. G. Leigh, Surgeon E. Burke Haywood was called to the chair and Dr. W. J. Lawrence and Capt. B. K. Davis were requested to act as Secretaries, when, on motion, a committee of five were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions consisting of the following named gentlemen: Lieut. Lucian Hall, D. H. Jones, B. P. Davis, J. R. Fawcett and E. Swanson.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Surgeon J. W. Tracy and S. A. Smith. The committee then reported through their Chairman, Lieut. Lucian Hall, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The arms of the Confederate States have recently sustained reverses which have filled the minds of the people with fear and doubts, and the time has come when every true Confederate, rallying around the standard of his country, should give expression to his sentiments and send back an answer to the insolent demands of Abraham Lincoln: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the cause of Liberty is still dear to our hearts, and believing as we do that it is to be found only in a government separate from the United States, by the blessings of God, remaining true to the principles we have professed, we will fight this war out to unconditional independence.

Resolved, That we are not prepared to bow our necks in meek and cowardly submission to the Washington despotism, nor bow our knees in homage to the throne of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we see nothing in the present state of affairs to justify the gloom and despondency which pervades some minds, but we honestly believe that with the reinforcements which Congress will give us we shall ultimately gain that peace and independence for which we are struggling.

Resolved, That here on the aniversary of the birth of day of the great and liberty-loving Washington, standing on the threshold of another campaign, we renew our vows to defend to the bitter end, our homes, our firesides, and our sacred rights, and pledge ourselves, on being returned to duty, showing our faith by our works, to stand in the front ranks, and prove to them who doubt how full of meaning is our declaration to conquer or die.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Confederate*, *Conservative*, *Standard* and *Progress*, when on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Chairman.

DR. W. J. LAWRENCE, CAPT. B. K. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

The Court house and Jail of Lexington District, S. C., are said to have been destroyed by the Federals.

Howell Cobb made a war speech in Macon on the evening of the 16th.